HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NATURA, not only a positive but a warranted cure for Constition and all diseases of the lours. This medicine has detected the disease so the lours. This medicine has detected the Medical Family and all who have used it, that sumption and all affections of the lungs cannot only be can but that they are easily and simply cured, as almost an the disorders to which the luman frame is lable. The ration of a single bottle, which costs \$1, is sufficient to as any patient—if not altogether too far rome with the disea of this fact; and even a single dose gives evidence of its traordinary influence in arresting and eradicating the maby the immediate relief which it affords. This is no quarter remedy. Dr. Hastings, its discoverer, is one of most eminent physicians of the age, and has made a full closure of its history and all its component parts to world, not wishing to incur the responsibility of confit to himsalf, for the sake of profit, a secret which was calated to do such universal good. And such has been the viderful result of its operations that The London Lancet, it all Times, and the most eminent physicians of both He pheres, are anxiously calling upon sufferers to have im diate recourse to it, and proclaiming that of all known mone, it alone has positively established its efficacy by unrisble proofs of curing Consumption and other disease the lungs.

The great celebrity of Hastings's Compound Syrug HASTINGS'S COMPOUND STRUP OF NAPH-

lungs.

In great celebrity of Hastings's Compound Syrup pluths, obviates the necessity of publishing certificates es. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, it has cared, ast curing, almost all who have used it, and probably soon has taken a bottle but would be willing to give a war tificate in its favor, as others have already done without the state of the state of

pesitation.

Probably two-thirds of the regular physicians on both dies of the Atlantic are now using Hastings's Naphtha Syrup, a their private practice, and many of them are becoming fanous for the cure of Consumption, and all diseases of the using entirely through its means. and all discusses of the Agency for New-York and vicinity, C. V. CLICKNER & o., No. 31 Barclay-st.

WARNOCK'S HATS .- If an increasing mand indicates a growing popularity, and if a growing sularity is any evidence of merit, then we are warranted speaking of WARNOCK'S Hata, and inviting the needy to route No. 275 Broadway. Try them.

SPRING FASHION HATS AND CAPS .- As arge a variety as can be found in this city—unsurpassed by my for beauty, durability or cheapness, at the One Prior Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY .-ACTIC MAIL STARMSHIP COURTY.

ACTIC MAIL STARMSHIP COURTY.

Before that passengers provided with tickets from responsible gencies would be subject to detention on the lathmus of Pasama, it is deemed proper to announce that the steamer OREGON was at Panama at latest dates as a spare steamer, free on suggements for passengers, and in the absence of accident it sea, the steamers CALIFORNIA. REPUBLIC, TENENSSEE, SOLDEN GATE and CONSTITUTION, in the service of this company, will be at Panama in the course of the present month. By order.

WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

New-York, April 3, 1852. New-York, April 3, 1852.

Although the shopping ardor of the tadies has been damped a little by the late "spell of weather," they will find that at GKNIN's Bazaar advantage has been taken of the lull in the grand rush to that establishment to open new cases of Fancy Goods and arrange in the cases a great variety of unique and beautiful specimens of juvenile costume. GENIN's Bazaar, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513

LACES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS. LACES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS OF ONDS.

Ladies are invited to examine our new and large stock of Thread Lace Goods and Embroideries; among which are some Lace Shawls and Scarfs, at from \$50 to \$500 each—much under their value. Also, a few fine India Shawls or sale low to close an account; and every variety of new Silk and Dress Goods, purchased at the recent large sales at auction, are offered on most favorable terms, wholesale and retail, by Tiffany & Cutting, No. 321 Broadway.

Deep and heartfelt is the glow of we and admiration borne to his commander by every soldier the served in the Mexican War under Gen. Taylor. Almost qually great is the gratitude of a large portion of the cost, and pantaloon wearing public of this city, to Mr. J. UDERS, manager of Gen. Taylor's Head Quarters, at No. 5 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, who has sold them the cheapest of best garments, of all styles, prices, &c., at less rates than the yould purchase them elsewhere. He does this daily, and re advise all doubting readers to give him a call.

CASH JOBBING STORE .- TO THE ATTEN-CASH JOBHING STORE.—10 THE ATTENton of Shrewd Merchants.—Nine Separate and Dismet Organizations under One Firm.—We can show
he most extensive assortment of Goods offered in this city.
he system is a division of Goods under the head of Destriments with separate organization and accounts; it intree energy, economy and ability.

The Heads of Departments are educated for the station and
try they are called upon to perform.

Holsery Department, Samuel Grococck, Purchaser and
langer.

anager. White Goods Department, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser

pet and Oil Cloth Department, W. F. Barry, Purchase

anager.
Yankee Notion Department, a separate and distinct stock, a complete as any establishment exclusively in the line, oin S. Shelly, Purchaser and Manager.
Print and Gingham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, ad John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Domestic Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, ad John C. Primpton, Manager.
Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Our Goods are offered at NET CASH PRICES, undeviating and uniforms.

A NEW AND ELEGANT STYLE OF VESTS. W. T. JERNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, have introced a new style of Vests for the spring and summer, which perfectly unique, and is already attracting the attention of no of fashion. The firm has received from Europe a untiess variety of Vestings, embracing patterns of all time—the rich, the delicate, the fanciful, and the neat and pile. These they are making up with beautiful braid dings of the same material as the goods, and embracing bindings of the same material as the goods, and embracing the same colors as the vest itself. The edging runs along the collar, and down the front, and the effect is singularly chaste, weekerche and pleasing. These Vests are certainly among the most elegant articles of ready-made clothing we have seen this season, and assimilate perfectly with the new pattern for pantalona. The cut of their clothing, whether made to measure or kept for sale, is unequaled. A misfit from JERMINGS is a thing unknown. W. T. JERMINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

MADAME LAVINE, OF No. 133 1-2 SPRING-ST., THERD BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mad. L. visices to inform the ladies that she goes out to Paris every winter and summer, selects the latest and choicest patterns here is to be had, and invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves, for we have many styles of Bonnets that are not to be found in any other store in this city, and at prices arresamingly low. of to be found in any or an array of the state of the sta

Success in Fitting Shirts, like success in everything else, depends upon the method. The principle upon which GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, measures the figure, renders the result as certain as that two and two make four. The beauty of the Shirts made at GREEN's has literally become a proverth.

UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY .- The place to buy such goods, if the best articles at the lowest prices are wanted, is at the New-York Stocking and Under Garment Factory, No. 104 Bowery. Call and examine the stock—wholesale and retail. Silk, Merino and Cotton Un-derrests and Hosiery, of any size and quality, made to order. A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers.

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding Redsteads, &c., would do well to call at William's old established Warercouns, No. 130 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

Window-Shades, from 25 cents to 10; Lace Curtains, from \$2 to \$20; Muslin Curtains, from 15 cents to \$3. Also, all kinds of Trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assurtment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 288 Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

Housekeepers and Cooks will find TREE'S BAKING POWDER just the article so long wanter always making light Biscuits, Cakes, &c. It is econou I, healthy, and a saving of time. Try it. Price 12j cer

CABINET FURNITURE AT COST .- Great Inducement to Purchasers.—Mr. SHARP, in consequence of his contemplated removal on the lat of May, is induced to offer the entire balance of his stock of elegant and finalmonable Furniture at prices extraordinarily low. An opportunity like the present for combining elegance, durability and cheapness is seldom offered, and purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves at the ware-rooms. No. 61 Beekman-st., cor. of Gold.

REMOVAL .- The Manhattan Life Insurmee Company has removed to No. 146 Broadway, corner Aberty-et.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
R. D. Morgan, Actuary. D. Mongan, Actuary.

BRAM Dr. Bors, M. D., Medical Examiner, at the office
y, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA CO, NEW-YORK.—The next term will commence on the 8th of May. Object, to prepare the student practically as well as theoretically, in the trial of cames, extempore speaking, i.e. i.e. Diploma of B. of Laws conferred admitting to practice by the charter. A circular, etading particulars, next by request, directed postpaid to J. W. Fewl.ER.

WIGS AND HAIR DYE .- These articles can be found in the greatest perfection at BATCHELOR's cel-simated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. His Hair Dye is pronounced the best in the world, and those wanting a very superior Wig or Toupes can enough be saited.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the fine; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cont., call at to, 70 Canal-st. E. A. FETERSON & Co., and there you will had good largenic Carpets at 4/ per yard; Thros-ply 7/ per part; Tapostry Brussels, \$1 to 10/ per yard. Also a large and soleculed assortment of Tapostry Velvots.

ICES :-Good and handsome Floor Oil-Cloths only and 4/ per yard; superb all-wood Ingrain Carpeta 4/; English superfine Corpeta, 5/, 5/6, and 5/ y Carpeta, 7/, 2/ and 9/ per yard, at the famous Car-portum, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Copy

NEW CARPET STORE, ALL FRESH GOODS. -William Rows, Jr. (late with Thompson & Co.) invi-attention to a new and large stock of Carpetings, Oil Clot Window Shades, &c., now exhibiting and for sale at unp cedented low prices for cash, at the Union House Car-Store, No. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, comer of White-st, have past received, direct from the European manufactories, pelate arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assertment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN .- Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Patent Tapestry, Three-ply Carpets, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery, Ham Anderson's. Also, English Tapestry Brussels of magnificent, unique styles, imported expressly for New-York trade. They will be sold very cheap.

The best place to get good fresh Butter and Sugar, at reduced prices. Teas and Coffees, the best and cheapest, is A PARKEN'S Temperance Store, No. 244 Broome, cor. Ludlow-st. New Prunes only 6c. per lb., Hecker's self-rising Flour; also, Hecker's Farina, only 3c. a paper; by the lb., 8 cents.

We invite the attention of Capital-We invite the attention of Capita ists and others to the large sale of Building Lots by ANTH NY J. BLECKER, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchani Exchange, consisting of fifty Lots of Ground, beautifully suated for building purposes, on and next the southwest corn of 2d-av and 197th-st; on 33d and 34th-sts, near ist-av; of the south-east corner of 3d-av, and 185th-st; on 9th-av, by tween 39th and 40th-sts; on the corner of 3d-av, and 127th-st 4 lots on 36th-st; also, lots on 32d, 90th, and 91st-sts, and a 4 lots of ground on 123th and 130th-st, near 5th-sv; and a house and lot on Degraw-st Brooklyn. Sale positive. Terms liberal and title ungettionable. Maps of the above property can be had at the auction room, No. 7 Broad-st. [1937]

SECOND KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING AS-SOCIATION.—SATURDAY NIGHT, at 2 o'clock, the Association will hold a public meeting in the Assembly Rooms, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av., and invite all to attend and hear the principles and profits thoroughly explained. Come and join, as the institution is in a flourishing condition and offers nothing to entice but what it can perform.

JAMES R. DELVECCHIO, President.

ANSON WILLIS, Vice President.

E. J. Madden, Secretary, Office, No. 168 2th-av.

A SPLENDID CHANCE .- 105 Lots in the A SPLENDID CHANCE.——105 Lots in the village of Yonkers to be disposed of, as follows: All the lots with odd numbers to be soid; \$10 to be paid on delivery of agreement, \$40 on the 8th June; \$100 to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Two Houses, two-story, to be built on lots Nos. 53 and 81. Choice of lots to be drawn for on 8th of June. The parties who draw the lots Nos. 53 and 81 will be entitled to the houses thereon without additional cost. For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to COMBS & NICOLAY, Real Estato Agents, No. 244 Grand-st., between 6 and 9 P. M.

Also for sale, Lots on 8th-av., New-York, Gowanus, Brooklyn and Eden Vale, L. I., and other valuable property.

EYE AND EAR .- Dr. POWELL, Oculist

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

well as all those diseases pronounced incurable by the faculty. The subscriber will treat all such cases, upon the patient's obtaining a certificate from any infirmary or other physician that they are suffering from Pulmonary Consumption, St. Vitus's Dance, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Insanity, or any disease deemed incurable, and not only supply remedies, but visit patients at their own homes, free of charge, to all who procure such certificates. Talbot Watts, M. D., Magnetic Nervist, No. 424 Greenwichst. FOUND AT LAST-The great secret of

changing gray bair to its former color by calling into action the powers of animal chemistry. DAVIS'S RAINENE is not a dye, but effects the above by a natural process. It is sure in its object, perfectly cleanly and can be used without the slightest inconvenience. Price 50 cents per bottle, warranted. For sale by the proprietor, W.M. DAVIS, Ludlowsk, one door from Grand; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; E. Cook & Co, No. 279 Washington-st.; W. H. Cary & Co., No. 245 Pearlest., N. Y., and for sale by druggists and perfumers generally.

Morse's Compound Syrup of Yel-

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate, are sold in this city by M. Ward & Co., No. 83 Maiden-lane; colloctt, McKessen & Robina, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.; J. Minor & Co., No. 214 Fulton-st.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; Reuben Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon-sts.; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 8th-av.; Crombie, corner of Bowery and Houston-st.; H. R. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; E. H. Payton, No. 656 Greenwich-st.

"Plague on those Rats!" the Old

Maid cries;

"Plague on those Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies—
Is there no power beneath the sun
That will make these wretches run?"
"Oh! yes, dear Madam," said her friend.
"Magnetic Powders I'll recommend.
E. Lvov's Fills I beg you try,
Andif rats won't run, I'm sure they'll die.
They'll quit your house, and never come no m
If you'll but call at Broadway, 424."
by Twenty-live Centa, box or flask.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for *The Tribune* in the cities of Philadel phia and Boston.

Te Correspondents

J. B.—We do not know Mr. A. H. Palmer, have had no communication with him, and know nothing of his business, only we have casually heard that a Mr. Clark is his counsel. But we have been most reliably informed that all we stated on Monday respecting his business is

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, yesterday, several communications were received from the differ. ent Departments. Petitions for and against aid for the Collins Steamers were presented. Mr. Clarke's Non-Interveution Resolutions were then taken up and postponed till Wednesday next. After some further unimportant proceedings, the Deficiency bill was taken up. The Collies Steamer amendment created considerable discussion. Mr. Gwin made a long speech in support of the amendment. Mr. Hunter opposed it at length, and said he saw no difference between protection to iron and protection to steam. Mr. Miller got the floor and the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Naval Discipline bill was taken up, and after discussion, Mr. Stanton's (Chairman of the Naval Committee) substitute was rejected. So was Mr. Millsou's. The bill was then laid on the table. A report in favor of the incumbent Delegate from New Mexico was made; and then the House Committeed on the Homestead bill. Upon this Mr. Howard, of Texas, made a speech, asking questions about the Whig caucus on Tuesday evening.

The debate became general on the Caucus-Mr. Stanly gallantly defending the action of the Caucus in ruling extraneous matters out. Mr. Brooks of New-York, whose conduct is in malignant hostility to Whig success throughout the country, complained that he was disappointed in that he could not get an opportunity to vote for the Compromise Resolutions, and feared that an adjournment might have prevented him from that luxury!

He had an opportunity once to vote for the Compromise Resolutions, when a vote was worth something; on their passage in the House; and he dodged. We doubt whether the Sergeant-at-Arms could have coaxed him to indulge in the luxury. Mr. Stanly very properly rebuked Mr. Brooks, and referred to the very marked similarity between Mr. Brook's conduct and that shadowed out in a very malignant and factions letter in Tuesday's Express, signed an "Eye on the Capitol." The debate continued to the end of the session, but nothing was done. Stanly and the Whigs had a very decided victory over Brooks and the combined Disunionists and Loco

are reported in our paper to day. The speech, which it was reported he would make, last night, in Newark, will be delivered this morning. Marine disasters, with loss of life, reported from

The Whig National Convention is to meet at Saltimore June 16th, not 17th, as reported by Telegraph

The Baltimore Whig City Convention were discussing the Scott resolutions last night. Several Scott men are reported in favor of laying them on the table. There is a rumor, we hope unfounded, that Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

We report further proceedings from the Wo

nen's Temperance Convention at Rochester. The freshet obstruction to travel west from Bal-

The Erie Canal is getting into regular navigable

## GUNS AND THUNDER.

The Whig Members of Congress assembled on a designated evening, not to nominate a candidate for President, nor yet to determine on what grounds one should be nominated-for the day of Caucus dictation were finished a quarter of a century agobut simply to designate the time when and the place where the People's Delegates, chosen expressly for this duty, and representing not the Whigs of two-fifths barely out of the whole Union, should assemble to nominate Whig candidates for President and Vice-President, and re-affirm the principles on which they are to be supported if any such step shall be deemed necessary. No man went to this Caucus without knowing fully for what purpose it was called and what were the established limitations of its

Yet a Southern Member saw fit to attend on purpose to move a resolve approving the Compromise as a finality, and insisted on its adoption under penalty of a sectional vote from the Caucus and the Party. Another Southern man, both an elder and a better soldier than the factionist, was in the Chair, and he ruled the bolter's proposition out of order. Hereupon a dozen or so of Southern men left the Caucus, including such Whigs as Clingman, Cabell, etc., who have been notoriously fishy for a year or more, and who doubtless went into the Caucus on purpose to stalk ostentatiously out of it.

And this is called, by journals bent on mischief, the disorganization, disruption, division of the Whig party!

-How much finality would satisfy the bolters?

In the first place, the Compromise measures were passed eighteen months ago, and a new Congress has since been elected; vet no serious effort has been made to repeal any one of those measures. Can there be one man in Congress who, except for factious purposes, even affects to dread their repeal?

Then the Whig Caucus held by the Members of the House at the opening of the present Session endorsed and approved those measures. Next the House in its official capacity resolved in their favor as a finality by a decided vote. The Senate will doubtless concur by a vote equally decisive. How often does the Compromise need a fresh endorsement to preserve its vitality? Should not twice a year answer?

-This bolt is a factious finesse, intended to coerce or frighten the great body of the Whig Members into action condemned by their cool judgments. It is a simple attempt by a minority to bully the majority into submission to that minority's unreasonable behests. Acquiescence would inevitably lead to fresh and more galling exactions. It would be deferring to the assumption that a Caucus of Members of Congress, representing but a minority of the Whigs of the Union, might forestall the National Convention it was convened merely to call and interpolate a novel and non-partisan article into the creed of the party. Should this be allowed, we are given over to the rule of minorities evermore. But we trust it cannot prevail.

## VIOLENCE AT ELECTIONS.

The Evening Post has an account of the recent Election riot at St. Louis, whereof it lays the blame on the Whigs, though it occurred in the Opposition stronghold, and grew out of a report that the Whigs were excluded from the polls. The Post goes on to say :

Post goes on to say:

"The whole affair reminds us strongly of the Panic Election in this city in 1834—the Sixth Ward contest—the Arsenal riots—and the 'man in the claret-colored coat.' But we have had later instances in this region of Whig audacity and recklessness. This very month, in Providence, the Democrate lost 200 votes by the stoppage of the election for an hour and a half in a strong Democratic ward—the election being controlled by Whigs, And last fall, in this city, the ballot-boxes in one of the Nineteenth Ward districts, containing over 200 Democratic majority, were broken into atoms, and their contents scattered by Whig bullies in the interest of the Whig candidates for Alderman and Assistant, who were present."

- The Post surely ought to know that its story of the stoppage of the Election for an hour and a half at one of the polls in Providence is an exploded fabrication. There was a little delay there, growing out of an honest obedience to the stringent provisions of the new Secret Ballot and Gluten Envelop law-but the Election was not stopped nor its result affected .- The 'Sixth Ward contest' in our City was commenced by The Post's party, and all the share the Whigs had in it was purely defensive. The XIXth Ward riot was provoked by a systematic blocking up of the poll through the day, in part by non-voters and in part by men who had already voted, expressly to keep out the Whig votes and thereby produce a result at variance with the tested and known convictions of the voters. We have voted and worked at that poll for several successive Elections, and know well that "over 200 Democratic majority," or the half of it, can only be obtained there by fraud and violence. But in the XIIth as well as the XIXth Ward last Fall a large portion of the Whigs were deliberately, by well-planned conspiracy and with malice aforethought, prevented from voting—in effect, driven from the polls. With honest dealing and fair play, the Whigs can carry the XIIth and XIXth Wards—by force and fraud they were shouldered out of the plant R.W. shouldered out of them last Fall. We cone any violence resorted to in counteraction of this fraud; but the Whigs were wronged by the returns actually made from those Wards last Fall, and that Loco-Foco must be rapacious indeed who laments that we were not swindled two hundred

This morning Mrs. STANTON explained her views rel.

we ask it to meet with candor and gravity if it thinks it can afford to do so. We allude to the comparative peacefulness of Whig and Opposition Districts in our Elections. We have paid close attention to the Elections in this City throughout the last twenty years-have voted in different years in eight different Wards-have looked on at the polling in nearly or quite every Ward-and have never vet seen a riot in a strongly Whig Ward or District, nor any opponent obstructed or molested while seeking to vote there. We appeal to Loco-Focos who have voted in the IIId, the XVth, or the strong Whig Districts in the Vth, VIIth, VIIth, IXth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards in support of our assertion that wherever the Whigs are undeniably in the ascendant, there are quiet, order, respect for the rights of minorities and the freest and fullest opportunities for voting secured to ALL. In the Loco-Foco strongholds, on the contrary, the entrance to the polls is very generally blocked by groups of excited, drunken, quarrelsome rowdies who render access to the poll difficult and in whose presence advocacy of the Whig ticket is dangerous. We have seen two or three hundred 'Democrats,' all armed with clubs and drilled into a compact battalion, rushing fariously up and down Center-st, and striking the pavement in concert with their clubs-uttering exciting cries and evidently eager to get up a fight-though no riot was threatened any where save by themselves, and not a Whig in the City displayed a weapon of any kind. We have known Whigs who abhorred violence and never did an inworthy act first warned to leave the poll where they were working for our ticket in the face of an overwhelming force, and, the threat being disregarded, knocked senseless to the ground, beaten till apparently dead-with no pretense that they had done any thing offensive but work peaceably and efficiently for the Whig ticket. This note riously took place at the XIIth Ward lower poll in the spring of 1839-and an inoffensive Whig was so beaten again there in the Fall of '44. Now we challenge the production of a similar case of outrage on a 'Democrat,' peaceably working for his ticket in a strong Whig District, since the

world was created. Why is this? Will The Post deny the truth of our statements? Will it attempt to offset them? Or will it say why it is that Whigs working openly and zealously for their ticket in the Cherry-st. or Five Points district would not be as safe from violence and outrage as a 'Democrat would if working after the same fashion for his ticket in any of the Whig strongholds of our City?

HARD-HEARTED.-The Herald misconstrues the bolting of a few dissatisfied Members from a Congressional Caucus in the amusing fashion indicated by this specimen of a column of the same sort :

"We have no crocodile tears to shed over the final dis-ruption of the Whig party, and its reduction to a mere sectional faction."

—"Doctor," said a hypochondriac old woman,

I can't hardly breathe."- Well, don't, then, was Galen's cool response ; ' nobody wants you to.

BEET SUGAR IN UTAH .- We learn that Messrs. J. W. COWARD, W. COLLINSON and RUSSELL, who have recently emigrated from England to Utah, have taken with them machinery for the manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar on the largest scale. They are wealthy men, and have invested \$250,000 in this enterprise alone. Their machinery was made in England, and will turn out 260 tuns of sugar in a year. Fifty wagons were or dered at Kanesville to carry the machinery to Salt Lake City. The beet-seed was sent out last year. There is no better country in the world for the production of beets, or other roots, than Utah. It will be a great advantage to the people to have an article so indispensable as sugar supplied from a manufactory among themselves

La Roy Sunderland, (Boston.) warns the public that those who pay \$5, \$10, \$20 or \$50 for being inducted into the mysteries of "Electric Psychology," "Biology," or anything of the sort, will throw long ago published by him in a pamphlet entitled 'Pathe tism,' which he will send to whomsoever shall choose to inclose him three or four Postage Stamps. We respect fully decline to print La Roy's letter, but if there be any such donkeys as to squander money in the way he speaks of, we suspect his warning will fall too late on their capacious ears.

The Daily Union, a new opposition penny paper, will be started in Pittsburgh, Pa. next week by an association of practical printers in the same of Eliot, Layton & Co.

The steamship Marion, from New-York, arrived at Charleston at 10 o'clock on Tuesday RALPH WALDO EMERSON is delivering a course of Lectures in Montreal. He is expected

o lecture also in Quebec. NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION .-

meeting of the Whig Members of Congress adjourned from the 9th inst. to last evening was duly held—Mr. Senstor Mangum, of North Carolina, in the Chair, and Mesers. Chandler and Dockery, Secretaries.

The result of the meeting is, that the sessions of the National Whig Presidential Convention are to be held in the City of Baltimore, to commence on Wednesday, the 16th of June next.

[National Intelligencer.

Joseph D. Pratt is on trial at Provience, for the murder of Wm. C. Radliff. This is the dase which caused considerable excitement at the time Radliff was shot. Pratt had lost many of his heus, and got a neighbor to watch with him catch the thief.—He armed himself with a gun loaded with beans and shot, and on seeing Pratt going off with some of his heus fired and wounded him, so that he died in a short time. Pratt confessed the act, and immediately delivered himself to the officers. He told the officer that at the time Radliff was shot, he was engaged in preparing a place to watch in, and that he heard a noise among his heus, caught up his gun, which was lying beside him, and fired it without bringing it to his shoulder. Evidence was introduced to show that Radliff did not deny that he was stealing the hens. The case is still pending.

The Convict Wells.—We learn that

THE CONVICT WELLS .- We learn that THE CONVICT WELLS.—We learn that the President has declined to commute the sentence of death passed upon Wells, for the murder of the boy Mundell. The decision of the President was communicated last evening to Wells, who received it with great firmness, and declared that he had cherished no expectations of any other result, and was resigned to his fate. The last sentence of the law will be curried into execution within the walls of the prison on Friday morning next, between 9 and 12 o'clock. (Washington Republic.

H. H. Van Amringe, the Wiscon-

## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta

The Baltimore Whig City Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 21, 1852. The Baltimore Whig City Convention is in session discussing the Scott resolutions. There is a full attendance of members, about equally divided between Scott and Fillmore. A motion is pending to lay the resolution on the table, which will be adopted, several Scorr men taking ground that the Convention City, and that the people will, in their Ward meetings on Monday next, in electing Delegates to the City Con-vention to select a Delegate to represent the City in the National Convention, decide the question for them-

Woman's Temperance Convention.
Rochester, Wednesday, April 21, 1852. At tee Convention last evening, Mrs. STANTON and a lady from Genesce County, read long and interesting addresses.

tive to divorce in reply to a letter of Mrs. Nichos read

Temperance Society," which was finally adopted, and a constitution and officers reported; Mrs. E. C. Stanton, President, with twelve Vice Pre-idents, among whom are Mrs. Gerrit Smith and Mrs. E. C. Delevan. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bloomer. An Executive Committee of three was elected.

The Convention passed a resolution in favor of the Maine Law

The fifth resolution is as follows: The fifth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we claim as our birthright sufficient intel lectual capacity to decide upon the propriety of any course of action which the sacred promptings of our better nature may lead as to adopt, and that we utterly and indignantly repudiate and disavow the insulting expressions relative to out efforts in the cause of Temperance, in circulating a petition &c. used by Hon. Mr. Gale, of New-York, in the Assembly, drame the late session.

This called out Mrs. Bloomer in a long and eloquent

The proceedings have been marked with great unanimity, and have been of a highly interesting nature.

The Canal Opening.

No boats have yet cleared at our Collector's office. The water to-day is low for a few miles east of here, but the boats will find no difficulty to-morrow. To the west, the water at Albion was only 20 inches deep at noon, but was rising fast.

Sales were made to-day of 1,000 bush of Wheat of 90c.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, April 21, 1852. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Crabb read n place a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an

m piace a bin annorming the overline to appear entomologist.

Mr. McCaslin offered a resolution providing for the publication of the names of all defaulters to the State, with the amount due by them respectively.

The Senate then took up, and passed to a second reading, the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars and engines on other and connecting railroads.

connecting railroads.

The bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of the erime of murder, or rather to abolish capital punishment, was taken up and passed in Committee of the Whole.

of the Whole.

In the House of Representatives the apportionment bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion upon it, the House, on motion, went again into Committee of the Whole, and striking out the bill, inserted another entirely different in its features, which will give the State 11 Whig and 16 Democratic Congressmen.

The bill, as amended, passed to a third reading, and was then postponed under the rules. Death of Judge Coulter, of Pennsylvania

Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania last October, died this morning, at Westmoreland, while on a visit to his family. More Marine Disasters-Loss of Life.

Boston, Wednesday, April 21, 1852. The British bark Joseph, from Bristol The British bark Joseph, from Bristot, England, for Boston, struck on Truro Beach last night, and went to pieces. Her stern was found on the shore this morning. Two of her men came ashore on fragments of the wreck, very much exhausted. The remainder of the crew were undoubtedly lost. Two men from Truro, in endeavoring to reach the wreck and save the lives of the crew, were drowned.

The brig Marcus, of Bangor, with a signal of distress in the rigging, came ashore on Scituate Beach this morning at 7 o'clock. She was found abandoned, with her sails set and boats gone. The fate of the crew is unknown.

unknown.

The British schooner Caledonia, from Nova Scotia for Boston, with wood, came ashore at 9 A.M., on Marshfield Beach. Her crew and passengers landed with difficulty on a line to the beach.

The brig Romp, from Cayenne for Salem, went ashore on Chatham Beach at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Cargo and specie saved. Vessel probably a total loss.

A vessel from Pictou for Boston is ashore four miles for the Pown and is recorded to be breaking un.

A vessel from Pictou for Roston is ashore four miles from the Romp, and is reported to be breaking up.
The ship seen at anchor yesterday within a mile of Minot's Ledge rocks, was the Iconium, from New-Orleans. Last night she dragged her anchor, and they were obliged to cut away her masts to prevent going ashore. Finding that the vessel was still dragging, they made all the sail possible and passed between the Harding and the beach, at Boston. She was met by a steamer and towed up to the city.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday April 21, 1852. The steamship Alabama, Ludlow, hence,

Oswego, Wednesday, April 21, 1852.

The ice in the St. Lawrence is broken up. The steamers Ontario and St. Lawrence have com-menced their regular trips. Hereafter they will leave for Ogdensburg each morning, and each afternoon for Lewiston and Kiagara Falls. The steamer left Roches-ter for Oswego last night.

James River.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 21, 1852.
The damage along the James River by the flood has been very great.

XXXIId CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, April 21, 1852. Several communications from Depart-

ments were received.

Mr. SUMNER presented a remonstrance of 210 members of the Massachusetts Legislature against the extension of Woodworth's Patent.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) presented the petition of a number of merchants and others in Me for additional aid to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr BRODHEAD presented the resolutions Mr Brodhead presented the resolutions of the Board of Commissioners of the Incorporated Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, setting forth that the many grants of money for the purpose of endowing the Collins line of Steamers, and other similar propositions, would have the effect of building up the already overgrown interest of external commerce to the injury of internal commerce, and urging that such appropriations could be much better applied to the construction of Railroads to connect with the Lakes. They appeal to their representatives to oppose such appropriations. Laid on the table.

Mr. Greyers introduced a bill providing

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the navigation of th The Non-Intervention resolutions were

taken up and postponed till Wednesday next.

The bill for the improvement and repair of the dam at the head of Cumberland Island, in Ohlo

of the dam at the mean of River, was taken up.
After some debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL Was then taken up, and a debate ensued

Was then taken up, and a debate ensued on the amendment, appropriating \$48,000 to enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to pay for the copies of Robert Dale Owens' Report on the Geology of lows, Wisconsin and Minnesota, ordered by the two Houses, and the same was agreed to.

An amendment appropriating \$10,000 to be paid out and expended under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States in procuring such copies or other evidences of the laws and decrees or ordinances of the Spanish or Mexican Governments relating to or affecting land claims in California or New-Mexico &c., and for the salary of an agent to be appointed by the Attorney-General to select such information, was moved to be amended by Mr. Dawson by striking out the "Attorney-General" and inserting the "President of the United States."

Messrs. Mangum and Dodge favored

Messrs. MANGUM and Donge favored Messrs. Borland, Badger and Felch

Mr. Dawson's motion was rejected. The amendment was then agreed to.

The amendment was as follows: For ad-The amendment was as follows: For additional compensation for incressing the transportation of the United States Mail between New-York and Liverpool on the Collins line of steamers to 26 trips per annum, at such times as shall be directed by the Post master-General, and in conformity to his last annual report to Congress and his letter of the 15th November last to the Secretary of the Navy, commencing said increased service from the 1st January, 1852, at the rate of \$33,000 per trip in lieu of the present allowance of Mr. Gwin said this amendment proposed

Mr. Gwin said this amendment proposed an increase in the number of trips. This subject first came before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was by that Committee thoroughly examined. As he was also a member of the Finance Committee, he was instructed to move this amendment. The policy of Great Britain in establishing her lines of steamers had long fince attracted the attention of this country. Those steamers had been established, and for years left their tracks upon every sea, levying contributions upon all nations, particularly the United States, for their support; for notwithstanding there were 20,000 American vessels, the people of the United States were indebted solely to the foreign steamers for the transmission of all their letters to foreign countries. These British steamers were kept up by all the power of the British Government. No American private enterprise, unaided, could compete with it. The subject was brought before Congress, and these Contractors received a countract from the Government. It became then a question for national honor, for had the vessels of the Collins line failed in any single particular in comparison with the Cunard line, it would have proved mortifying to every

American—hence no expense was spared in their construction. They have been tested, and proved themselves to be the finest models of naval architecture afoat—an honor to their proprietors and to the country. American skill is shown in all its superiority in these reseals. To enable those results to be accomplished the contractors were compelled to go to an expense, which has rendered their present compensation insufficient, and entailing a heavy loss, amounting to \$17,000 per trip. The vessels are now greatly beyond the tunnage required by the contract. Nothing has been drawn from the Treasury to support this line. The postages received by the Department on foreign letters since the adoption of the Postal Treaty, up to March 31, 1852, has been \$82,000. This is the aggregate amount of postages by the two lines since the Postal Treaty went into operation. Of this sum \$138,000 was received before the Collins line commenced. The postages for the present year show a large increase over past years. The Postal Treaty was produced by, and would never have been made, had it not been for the establishment of the Collins line; therefore had not the Collins line been started, this wast amount of \$82,000, paid for postages, would not have gone into our Treasury, but would have gone to support and maintain the British fleet of war steamers, which up to that time had enjoyed the monopoly of the business. He looked upon this proposition as in no way conferring a monopoly upon a few individuals; but he looked upon it as a measure which had already to some extent broken down the monopoly of Great Britain—a monopoly which she would never regain. Abanden this line, and British monopoly is broken down. He thought that those individuals which had resulted in such signal honor and credit to the whole American name, should be encouraged, side and supported. It was not with him a mere question of aid the Collins, but whether American skill, enterprise and honor should, for want of aid from the Government, be abandoned, and a foreign lin be abandoned, and a foreign line of steamers, inferious every respect, take their place. It was a nation Mr. HUNTER said he would oppose the

Mr. Hunter said he would oppose the amendment. First, because it was no deticiency and ought not to be in the bill; in the next place, if Congress should sanction the ordering up of the number of trips from 20 to 26, it would only call at the present rates for a deficiency of \$96,000. This \$236,000 added to the \$85,000 already paid this line, would make the aggregate annual compensation to Collins over \$600,000, while an allowance of \$33,000 for every trip would make the annual compensation over \$800,000. The Government had not received enough from the Collins line to pay what had already been expended for its support. The postages received from the Cunard line had nothing to do with credits for the Collins line. The contract was for twenty trips a year, for an annual compensation of \$385,000, making a little over \$19,000 per trip. England pays the Cunard line annually, \$286,000, being less than \$14,000 a trip. It is now proposed to give Collins \$33,000 a trip, a sum more than twice as much as the Cunard line receives. From the 27th April, 1850, to the 31st March, 1852, the whole amount of postages received from the Collins line was \$286,605. Of this sum, that line was entitled to a credit of two-thirds, the other third being deducted for inland postage, American ard English. In the same time, \$42,000 was received for postages on newspapers, and \$96,000 for closed mails. There were no means of ascertaining how much of this was received from the Cunard or Collins; but allowing Collins half of these sums, together with two-thirds of the letter postage, and you will find that the sum received from Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 21, 1852.

Judge Coulter, who was elected to the papers, and \$96,000 for closed mails. There were no means of ascertaining how much of this was received from the Cunard or Collins; but allowing Collins half of these sums, together with two-thirds of the letter postage, and you will find that the sum received from that line does not amount to one-half of what has been paid it as compensation. Therefore it was not true that the Cunard line receives more than the Collins, nor that the receipts of postage by the Collins line pays the amount it receives. He could not consider it an achievement of national credit or renown, in order to enable a ship to sail across the ocean faster than an English one, to take money from the public treasury and spend it for that sole purpose. Where could be the credit of so doing, at the expense and injury and sacrifice of other interests, which, if the Government stands neutral, may sustain themselves. How can this be justified? The illusion that by building these vessels, a steem navy would grow up, has been dispelled. He read several documents to prove that for actual war purposes these steamers, as well as the Cunard line, were inefficient. If this New-York line was to be aided, how could aid be refused to lines in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans and elsewhere? As to the argument that this aid was necessary to enable this line to compete with the British, it was nothing but the argument of the from men of Pennsylvania on the tariff—they too said unless protection was given, Great Britain would have a monopoly, and would sweep away everything. There was not an argument which had been used against protection to American manufactures, but which might be used in favor of protection to this line of steamers; there was not an argument which had been used against protection to American manufactures, but which might be used in favor of protection to manufactures, but which might be used in favor of protection to manufactures, but which might be used in favor of protection to manufactures and freight was self-supporting the private ent fastest, was rather an expensive annusement. Should the postages from the Collins line ever exceed the com-pensation now given them, he would be willing to give them the excess. For the present he was for abiding by the contract, and allowing no more. Mr. MILLER got the floor, and the Sen-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

Mr. MILLSON (Va., Loco) replied to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Bocock, who had opposed the substitute which the former proposed to the bill. He denied that he had recommended inhuman and brutal punishments, and defended his course generally.

Mr. STANTON (telegraph don't say which of the three) said that the question appeared simply to be between the establishment of summary countemartial and the giving to the commanding officer the power to inflict punishments necessary to maintain the discipline of his ship.

Mr. LOCKHART (Ind., Loco) moved to

lay the bill on the table. Lost.
Under the operation of the previous question, the House voted, first, on the substitute of Mr. STANTON (Tenn., Loco) being the same as the Senate bill heretofore published, with the exception, principally, STANTON (Tenn., Loco) being the same as the Senate bill heretofore published, with the exception, principally, that it proposed to strike out, as part of the penalty for sallor's committing theft, the wearing of a badge for ten days, with the word "thief" upon it, and striking out the eighth mode of punishment, namely, ball and chain not to be worn at sea, and reducing the time of solitary confinement from thirty to ten days. The substitute was disagreed to. Yeas, 63; Nays, 86.

The question was next taken on Mr. Mill-arm's substitute for the bill the most feature of which

The question was next taken on par-son's substitute for the bill, the main feature of which was the ordering of summary courts-martial upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the comman-der of any vessel in the Navy, for the trial of offenses deserving greater punishment than the commander of a vessel is now authorized to inflict of his own authority,

vessel is now authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require a trial by general courts-martial. This was disagreed to—Yeas 66, Nays 79.

Mr. Moore (La., Whig) moved to lay the Senate bill upon the table. Agreed to—Yeas, 85; nays, 66. NEW-MEXICO DELEGATE. Mr. HAMILTON, from the Committee on

Elections, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of A. W. Reynolds, contesting the seat of R. W. Weight-man, the Delegate from New-Mexico, and the report was laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Mr. Howard (Texas, Loco) commenced

Mr. Howard (Texas, Loco) commenced a political speech, in the course of which he alluded to the Compromise as a finality, and would look to the Mational Democrats to maintain it. There was no confidence to be placed in the Whigs, and he was brought to this conclusion from their action during the last twelve months. All know that President Fillmore is to be sacrificed by them, because they take it for granted that it is to be enforced by him, as it is. Judging from what I see in the newspapers this morning, there was a Whig Caucus last night, at which, to propitate Northern feeling, they measureably receded from their former action on the Compromise—at least, they who were for standing up to it, were confined to the Southern section, and not unanimous at that. I see gentlemen before me who can inform us as to the fact. I understand that the Compromise there was not only unpopular, but it was ruled out of order to talk upon the subject—connected with which, the peace of our country depends. I take it for granted that General Scott is their man, and that they will not allow him to say anything, but by the consent of Mr. Seward, and in vague phraseology, which served their turn in the last Presidential contest. I pause to give any gentleman an opportunity to reply. Perhaps the gentleman from North Carolina can answer.

Mr. Clingman, (N. C., Whig Seceder)—

Mr. CLINGMAN, (N. C., Whig Seceder)-You should not have called upon me, I was rather a spectator than an actor. I hope you will call on some other centleman. Mr. Howard-It must be tolerably ap-

parent that the caucus, of which we have heard so much, is not very communicative on the principles on which it intends to act. With regard to the Presidential Election, [laughter,] I repeat, I understand the Compromise was ruled out of order, only 18 gentlemen being willing to stand up to it, as a finality, for the maintenance of the public peace. Mr. STANLY (N. C., Whig)-Will you

Mr. Howard—Yes, Sir.